sements Co-Night.

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BJOU OPERA HOUSE-8-"La Vie."

DAIN'S THEATRE-8-"Red Letter Nights,"
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-"In the Ranks."

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2 and 8-Barnum's Circus.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-"Alpine Roses."

MATROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-8-"Les Huguenots."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-8-"Les Huguenots."

NEW-YORK COMEDI THEATRE-8-"Peck's Bad Boy."

NIBLO'S GARDEN-8-"Lights o'London."

FTAR THEATRE-8-"Much Ado about Nothing."

FTAR THEATRE-8-"Viehaendier aus Oberoerreich."

THAMA THEATRE-8-"Viehaendier aus Oberoerreich."

THAMATE COMQUE-8-"Dan's Tribulations."

TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-8-"Tour of the Country."

3B AVENUE THEATRE-8-"Romany Rye."

WALLACK'S THEATRE-8-"Ciaire and the Forge Master."

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NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 7.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Eleven bodies were recovered from the wreck of the Daniel Steinmann at Sambro the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. The French expedition to Hunghoa has started. = Miss Ely-Goddard and Prince Poniatowski were married in Paris. === Emanuel Geibel, a German poet, is dead.

DOMESTIC .- The order from the Navy Department relieving Commander Evans as Inspector of the Vtn Light House District is ascribed to the influence of the Virginia Senators. === The schoonand been seized by Federal officers; the negro in charge says Aguero forced him to land the filibusters on Cuban soil. = A gard. But he prevents action on this most ment houses. Incompetent persons are no longer fatal railroad accident happened on the Texas Pain the Braidwood. Ill., mine escaped. — A known only to himself.

The excuse given for watchman was shot in Vicksburg while taking a has resolved not to rep negro to jail. - A freshet at Bangor, Maine, carried away many logs and damaged other prop-

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Dr. Newman announced his intention to resign the pastorate of the Madison Avenue Congregational Church yesterday. The Rev. R. Heber Newton attended confirmation at his church, and made a statement concerning his health. = An Italian was arrested for the murder of the man who was found dead on Staten Island on Saturday. - A number of Methodist ministers were ordained deacons and elders . Four accidents occurred in Seventhave. from careless driving. ==== Palm Sunday was generally observed.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair weather, with slight changes in temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 48°; lowest, 32°; average, 3839°.

Talks with all the survivors of the wreck of the Daniel Steinmann at Sambro Island have now been published in THE TRIBUNE. Each story is different. Every officer except the captain is drowned and therefore no official statement except his can be obtained. The other survivors, of course, only know what they said and did; and cannot tell about the management of the vessel just before or after she struck. But the single fact of the wreck offsets all the captain's explanations up to this time. When the Nova Scotia authorities investigate the disaster they would better examine themselves carefully to find out why they had no boat or other life-saving apparatus at Sambro Lighthouse. Many lives would have been saved if the light-keepers had had a boat to use.

The association representing engineers, boiler-makers, and machinists has decided to ask the Assembly Investigating Committee to inquire into alleged abuses in that bureau of the Police Department which grants permits for the erection of stationary engines in this city, and is supposed to look after their condition. Possibly the committee will not be able to go into the matter as fully as may be degirable; but these engineers and machinists are certain of a respectful hearing. Their association is one of the few labor organizations of New-York which seem to be managed by workmen who compose them and not by demagogues. At its meetings subjects relating to trades of the members, and therefore of importance to themselves and the public, are discussed to the exclusion of other matters. Such organizations should be encouraged by due citement, as we are told: "Look here! You've deference to their requests.

Unless all signs fail it will be a dull week in the House. Possibly a spicy debate may arise over the Keifer-Boynton report, but it seems hardly likely that General Keifer will want to say much. Tariff matters will probably be kept quiet. Mr. Morrison has had the wit to treat Mr. Randall and other Democratic opponents in style. There's always more or less refineof the Tariff reduction bill fairly. He has agreed not to bring forward that measure this week, thus allowing Mr. Randall and his friends to go in peace to the Democratic State Convention in Pennsylvania. A more amiable frame of mind than he has recently seemed to be in may now be expected to develop itself in the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. On the principle that one good turn Foster, are penetrating to Tammany Hall.

deserves another, he will probably hope that Mr. Randall will not crowd the tariff measure to the wall by bringing forward the appropriation bills at an inopportune time,

The recent riot in Cincinnati has probably caused the law-makers in most of the States in the Union to pause and reflect whether or not their statutes properly provide for the punishment of murder. At least it has had this effect at Albany. The legislators there are of the opinion, as will be seen by the letter from THR TRIBUNE'S regular correspondent at the Capital, that on the whole the laws of New-York are fair and sufficient. If anything, the tendency is to regard them as somewhat too severe, for an effort is on foot to amend them so that the Court of Appeals may do more than merely consider the points of law carried up to it-so that it may review all the facts and order a new trial if it sees fit. Nobody in New-York wants to hang an innocent man; and public opinion is practically unanimous that our present laws result in no injustice. The criminal can secure many delays and have his case reviewed several times; but generally he hangs in the end. We do not remember any case of late years in New-York of a man's being hanged whom any reasonable person believed innocent.

The bill to extend the operation of the Civil Service law of 1883 to cities of over 20,000 inhabitants is a special order in the Senate tonight. Its opponents have been boasting indiscreetly that it will be defeated because of the absence of members who, if present, would vote in favor of the measure. Under these circumstances the absence of any Senator will excite unfavorable comment unless he has an excellent excuse. The people are in earnest in their demand for this measure, and do not look with approval on the efforts of some of the Senators to weaken it by excepting soldiers and sailors from its provisions, as well as the members of the Police and Fire Departments. These legislators are making a great mistake. They have professed adherence to Civil Service Reform principles in the past and yet now are trying to prevent the putting of those principles in practice. If they persist in their efforts they need not be surprised if, after the next election, they find their seats occupied by some of the present Assemblymen who have labored honestly and diligently to carry this bill through their branch of the Legislature.

KILLING BANKS TO HELP FREE TRADE. This Democratic organization of the House, with its "one-man power," has one good feature. It enables the country to fix responsibility upon somebody.

Mr. William R. Morrison, of Illinois, is doing what he can to destroy the National banking system. For it is by him, and by no one else, that action in the House on the McPherson bill is prevented. That bill was designed to save the bank circulation from extinction; to prevent the contraction of such circulation, which every call for bonds produces. It was offered by a sound Democrat, and passed the Senate by Democratic voters. It is the opinion at Washington that the bill would readily pass the House if reported, but Mr. Morrison has thus far deprived the House of power to act, even on a bill so needed and unobjectionable, by his Island yesterday. = Nubar Pacha has resigned | pocket veto. He does not report it, and his committee does not like to treat the next friend of the Speaker with the emphasis which his course deserves.

Whether Mr. Morrison means to make war on the barking system is for him to say. The effect of his conduct is to continue and accelerate the retirement of currency. He has claimed to be a believer in a sound currency, and in the Shoters has returned to Key West | National banking system, and has constituents who would not have trusted him if they had not supposed that he would do his duty in that renecessary measure, for reasons which may be

> The excuse given for Mr. Morrison is that he has resolved not to report any other measure until his own tariff bill has been acted upon. Those who believe that the National banking system ought not to be exposed to harm, in order to serve Mr. Morrison's ambitious aims in regard to the tariff question, will have opportunity to show their feeling when his bill gets within range of their votes-if it ever does.

TAMMANYS STYLE IMPROVING.

We observe with much satisfaction a very perceptible improvement in the manners of the Tammany Democracy. The discussions in their regular meetings are not now so much conducted with sticks as formerly; there is less frequent firing of chairs; debate is not so often terminated by summary destruction of the jaw; and the interchange of courtesies among members, which used to involve reflections upon personal character, or insinuations touching the canine character of the maternal line, has been sensibly elevated in tone. We presume this is largely due to the benign influence of General John Cochrane and ex-Senator George H. Foster, the latest perverts. The mollifying influence of the latter gentleman was quite marked in the meeting of the XXIVth Assembly District Tammany Committee on Thursday evening. The question up for discussion was whether the seventy men employed by the Park Department in that district were "solid for Tammany." Mr. Foster was naturally there, and though he is not reported to have made any speeches on the high themes under consideration, the effect of his presence upon the meeting was very plain. For a dispute arose among the leading statesmen of the district, Mr. "Paddy" McDermott, Mr. "Dan" Kelly, Mr. John Kavanagh, Mr. " Joe " Kuntz, and others, concerning the distribution of the patronage in question, and Mr. "Joe" Kuntz took occasion to remark that "the man who is always kicking is a cur." The figure would have been more correct if he had called him a mule, for curs are not particularly noted for kicking, and mules are. But it is worthy of remark that Mr. Kuntz in selecting this epithet did not use the synonyme so familiar in Tammany, the month-filling phrase which offends more by its reference to the line of descent than by its degrading classification. The use of the latter has been habitual in Tammany until quite lately. Foster's presence evidently softened the debate.

And Mr. Kavanagh's answer is also quite worthy of note. Said he, under considerable exgot more physical proportion than I have, but you hain't got physical proportion enough to "call me a cur. You're a liar." Consider these remarks now with a little care. In the old times a Tammany statesman would not have talked about "physical proportion." He would have said: "You're bigger'n I am, but you ain't big enough," etc., etc. Mind the improvement ment in circumlocution. We admit that to say "you've got more physical proportion than I bave" is more elegant than "you're bigger'n I am," and this simple change in the Tammany manner of expression seems to us an indication of a gradual mitigation of the asperities of life in Tammany. The influences of civilization | to get rid of the timber. through the efforts of Messrs. Cochrane and

True, Mr. Kavanagh concluded his observations concerning Mr. Kuntz's "physical proportion" with the positive assertion that Kuntz was a "liar," and it must be confessed that in the highest circles of the best society it is not customary for citizens to exchange the epithets "cur" and "liar" indiscriminately. But after all, no heads or jaws were broken, and the controversy was carried on in a quite super-Tainmany style. It must have been the irradiation of Foster that did it.

THE CITY'S HEALTH. Washed by rivers with strong tides to carry away the filth from its sewers and favorably situated in other respects, New-York should be one of the healthiest cities in the world. That it is not is due entirely to preventable causes. The average of the annual death rate exceeds that of London, Paris, Philadelphia and other large cities. Recent statistics show the rate of mortality in New-York to be 25,56 in every 1,000 inhabitants, as compared with 22.13 in Philadelphia, 20 in London and 21.2 in Berlin. During the present winter the death rate has been comparatively low. The absence of heavy snow storms has enabled the streets to be kept cleaner, and this has no doubt contributed largely to the exceptionably low death rate.

The same reasons which give New-York a high tax rate-a lax and inefficient administration of its municipal affairs-conduce to great mortality. High taxes mean high rents, which lead to crowded tenements with their accompanying evils. Two-thirds of the deaths occur in tenements. Bad pavements and defective sewerage, due to the mismanagement of city officials, also greatly affect the public health. A good share of the mortality is directly or indirectly due to the extraordinary number of rum shops, which carry want, disease and death in their train. Such causes are of the preventable kind.

There is hardly a mile of pavement in the city that is in good condition. The depressions permit the water to become stagnant in the streets. The stones are often loosely laid, and on an insufficient foundation, so that the ground becomes saturated with filthy water, and the crevices become filled with offensive decaying matter-conditions highly injurious to the public health, particularly in warm weather. With the pavements in such a bad state the work of street cleaning is made more difficult. In fact, a thorough cleansing of the streets, such as takes place in Paris, is impossible in New-York under the present system of maintaining the payements. No doubt the great improvement in the cleanliness of the streets, under the influence of the street-cleaning reform agitation of three years ago, has had considerable to do with lowering the death rate. But much more can be accomplished in the same direction.

The ill effect of a bad city government on the public health is not generally appreciated. The terrible neglect and waste of health and human life in the metropolis aroused the people some years ago to the establishment of the Metropolitan Board of Health. The law passed at that time became the basis of the Sanitary Code under which the city is now governed. It is generally regarded as one of the best sanitary codes in the world. The great trouble is the failure to enforce it. Its prohibition of the sale of adulterated articles of food injurious to the public health was shown recently by a Senate Committee to be wholly disregarded. But much has been accomplished by the Health Board since its organization. The death rate among children under five years of age has been reduced from 53 in every 100 to 45-a saving of several thousand children a year. And that is a good deal-especially considering that the deaths outnumbered the total births in 1883 five thousand. The cellar dwellings, so numerous when the Board of Health was established, have now disappeared. There has been a decided improvement in the condition of tenepermitted to construct plumbing arrangements, and in many other ways influences are steadily at work to improve the public health. A better supply of water, which will enable the streets and sewers to be flushed in summer, will be of material assistance.

Experience proves that the same general measures of sanitary improvement in districts and in dwellings, in public and personal hygiene, conduce to the general reduction of mortality from the constitutional and many of the inflammatory diseases, as well as from the infectious and other zymotic maladies. In the town of Ely, in England, the death rate was reduced 45 per cent because of sanitary improvements. There is no doubt that it can easily be made much lower in this city. It is now practicable to point out the local conditions and social circumstances out of which more than 25 in every 100 who die might be saved to riper and more useful years of life under the influence of improved hygienic surroundings. To bring about the necessary changes in New-York requires the improvement of the city government, the eradication of a large proportion of the liquor shops which breed so much filth and disease, better tenements, and other things the result of legislation and an intelligent public interest in the question.

SAVING AND WASTING TREES. It is interesting and instructive to note that while our Legislature delays action on the bills designed to secure the preservation of the Adidoing what they can to secure the planting of before us a proclamation on this subject lately issued by the Governor of Nebraska. He re minds the people of that State that whether they consult their individual interests or the common prosperity they ought to plant trees. freight. In such circumstances, the company He reminds them also that the State Board of may naturally insist upon a compact that binds Agriculture has offered four premiums to be awarded to the persons planting the greatest number of trees on "Arbor Day." In concluding his message he admonishes them thus: "Plant trees, plant trees; plant the vine, plant | decline in lard and provisions was natural in shrub and flower. So shall our houses become " more inviting and homelike; so shall the meas-"nre of good to our own State and the comfort "and happiness of her millions with the coming the speculation in naval stores is perhaps less "of the years be increased." The Governor's active than might be expected, in view of the believes in trees. One day of every year in her calendar is set apart for tree planting. She calls it "arbor day." Other Western States also son visible to the naked eye. Dealings in dry observe such a day. Does New-York believe in goods have been larger, the advance in raw her young Western sisters, to keep an annual arbor day, devoting its hours if not to the plant- of one year ago, while the price of cotton is planted.

It is a deplorable fact that so many people who are saving in all other directions are apt to tors can hold prices where they are. be wasteful when they come to trees. They fail to realize the value of the forests in which they handle their axes so freely. The young growths fall with the old. What the woodman spares is turned o er to the fire, and so the work of destruction goes on. In the new wooded country "anthing for a clearing," is the motto to which the forests are devastated. In some sections man's chief end would seem to be

"When things get to the worst they mend." They have got if not to the worst at least

alarmingly bad in some regions. The Philadelphia Press calls attention to the fact that black walnut, chestnut and other fine grades of lumber are being recklessly destroyed in the lower part of the Appalachian Mountains, the Blue Ridge in Virginia, and the Smoky, Black Nantchela and Black Ranges in the Carolinas and Tennessee. The inhabitants of these regions, says The Press, " clear fresh pasturage by " firing the forests. Hundreds of acres of black-"ened trunks of noble trees meet the eye of the "traveller in every valley." It is only as the country is confronted with such facts as these that it comes to understand that unless there is some intelligent concerted action in the different sections the forests must go. The friends of an Adirondack reservation have done much to arouse and enlighten the popular feeling. These arbor days at the West, in all that they imply, help on the good work. The mass meeting that is to be held in this city during the present week, at which the prime necessity of saving the Adirondacks will be enforced, will be of great service in the same direction. It certainly has come to be a serious question for statesmen to consider whether the States do not owe it to their future to restrain by legal enactment the promiscuous and wanton destruction of

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

A large amount of gold went abroad last weck, as if in answer to the vote of the House to waste \$30,000,000 more in the coinage of useless silver dollars. Of the gold exports about \$2,446,000 went to England, \$45" 000 to the Continent, \$282,000 to the West Indies, and \$55,000 to Central and South America. At the same time about \$187,000 silver was sent abroad, and it may be noticed that \$24,000 went to France and \$33,000 to Mexico. The two countries that are especially cursed with too much silver already nevertheless appear to have more use for it than we have. Since January 1 the shipments of specie from this port to different countries have been about

	Gold.	Silver.
Great Britain Prance Germany West Indies South America Mexico Other countries	\$14,327,805 406,500 285,573 1,428,946 214,487 142,364	\$8.687.254 259.795 33.678 10,249 41.595 141.064 78.912
Total	\$16,805,675	\$1,260,547

Last year we exported no gold to speak of during the first quarter, and about \$4,400,000 silver. The financial rain in Cuba has created a great demand for some kind of money that can be expected to have a value in the future, and so Cuba draws gold from us, and we make our supply as large as before by issuing more paper. To some people these are not pleasant facts. To Congress they evidently represent an onward march toward the financial millennium.

There is no reason why money should not be abundant here. Our printing presses have not broken down. Last week the Treasury put out \$1,604,322 in paper promises of various kinds, and so lost only \$97,124 in gold, while gaining \$154,058 in silver. We have now in circulation (not actually nor constructively in the Treasury) \$808,321,302 of paper money, according to the statements of Saturday, viz.: \$69,140,470 gold certificates, \$96,560,851 silver certificates, \$299,080,123 legal-tender strange that money is abundant and cheapso cheap that it goes to London for choice. The banks lost \$5,046,700 specie last week, according to their statement-which represents in part previous loss not recognized in the preceding statement-and gained \$841,000 legal tenders. As they had no other employment for all their funds, they loaned a part without interest to the Treasury. The reserve in the banks, though it has now declined \$21,000,000 in less than two months, is only back to the point from which it started January 1, and is larger than ever before at this season. We are a little past the date at which there usually begins an increase of reserve lasting until midsumner.

some rumors of failures have been current, it is really surprising that the decline of over twenty cents per bushel has passed with so little disturbance. In two weeks the drop has been over a cent a day, and it is not yet certain that bottom has been touched. Those who saw strong buying on Friday, and heard of some export demand, were disappointed when lower prices vet were recorded on Saturday. In that melancholy October, 1878, when the lowest range of prices for forty years was seen, wheat sold here at 97% for No. 2 Red, and at 77 at Chicago for No. 2 Spring. No prices approximating to these have since been made until last week, but wheat closed here on Saturday at 9658, seller April, and sold at Chicago at 7712. Thus far inflation and a prolonged debauch of speculation in products have brought us, and now he is a bold man who dares to buy in the belief that the lowest price has even yet been reached. The confidence in an upward movement might now be strong if it were October, but such prices near the close of a season, with an enormous quantity of grain unsold, may not be readily followed by recovery.

The stock market has not changed its character. Though most of the trunk line managers profess to be ready and anxious to restore rates as soon as an agreement can be made with fair prospect that it will be effective, the Pennsylvania and some other companies seem resolved to prevent any more sham agreements which rondack forests, many of the Western States are | embarrass some but do not restrain others at all. The Pennsylvania, it is fair to remember, trees throughout their borders. There lies has sustained itself only by the enormous growth of its local traffle, having been compelled to abandon competition for through traffic so far that it transported last year more than ten tons of local for every ton of through omebody, or none at all.

Business in the various wholesale departments was fair in amount, but far more active in speculative than in other branches. A heavy connection with the fall in grain. Coffee has also been weak, as well as sugar. Steady prices and moderate trade are noted in tobacco, and proclamation is sure to be respected. Nebraska extensive conflagration in the turpentine "orchards" of the Carolinas. An active speculation in cotton is in progress, without any reatrees? If so, it might be well for her, imitating cotton helping a little the sale of cotton goods that are still offered at prices much below those ing of trees at least to the care of those already | fully 112 cents higher than it was then. The position, it is evident, can hardly be a promising one for the manufacturers-if the specula-

The Albany Express is opposed to the selection of a State Committee or of Presidential Electors by the Utica Republican Convention. It contends that the convention was called " for a specific purpose," namely to elect four delegates-at-large and four alternates to the Chicago National Convention. The Utica Convention was certainly called for that purpose, but not necessarily for that exclusive purpose. The official call of the State Committee, as issued March 4, states that the convention will be held " for the choice of four delegates-at-large and four alternates to the National Republican Con-

two alternates from each Congressional district in the method provided by the Republican National Committee, where such delegates may not have been chosen previous to the meeting of the State Convention, and also for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention." It will be seen that by the terms of the call it will be in order for the convention to elect Presidential Electors and a State Committee. in case the majority of the delegates decide that to do so will be to transact "such other business," in addition to naming delegates-at-large, "as may properly come before the convention."

It is understood that Mr. Morrison has had a million or more cards struck off for his use in replying to the question "When are you going to call up your tariff bill ?" Each one of these cards bears the legend "Not to-day, some other day, good day "-well-a-day.

Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt in a letter to The Rochester Post-Express declares that "there is only one way for the Democracy to win [the Presidency] and that is to climb into power over the shoulders and upon the back of John Kelly " Why cert'nly But once at a mass meeting called to show the rate how they could circumvent the cat, a speaker-he was a lusty dock rat-explained that his own and his brethren's aim would be accomplished just as soon as they succeeded in belling the cat. Then some one said to the speaker, "Yes, but who's going to bell him?" The dock rat was unable to answer, and a deep gloom fell upon the meeting which had not lifted when our paper went to press, Does Mr. Roosevelt happen to know the name and address of the metropolitan Democrat who will ake the contract to bell John Kelly !

The Troy Press has already manufactured a Cabfnet for Mr. Tilden in which Roswell P. Flower figures as Secretary of the Treasury. How is this! Isn't The Press perpetrating an anti-climax at Mr. Flower's expense? When last heard from our contemporary was hailing Mr. Flower as "Young Hickory" and electing him President by acclamation, with several counties yet to be heard from. Is Flower to share Holman's fate?

A word of warning for Mr. Morrison from The Chicago Times tells him that he "should take care not to fall into the error of regarding enthusiasm for tariff reform as a Presidential boom for Morrison." The enthusiasm for the sort of tariff reform of which Mr. Morrison is the exponent, alike in volume and intensity is about on a par with the enthusiasm which Ohio people have for freshets, or Kansas people for cyclones, or Colorado people for potato-bugs. If Mr. Morrison's boom materializes any time before July, when the Democratic National Convention is held, it will be in spite of and not because of horizontal reduction.

The bill to fix policemen's salaries, which is now efore the Governor, if it becomes a law, will have a curious effect. It will give each patrolman hereafter appointed a salary of \$1,000 the first year, \$1,100 the second year, and \$1,200 each subsequent year. The act of 1880 makes the salaries \$800, \$900 and \$1,000. Under the State Constitution the Legislature is forbidden to increase the salary of an officer during the term for which he was appointed. Hence, the patrolmen appointed since 1880 cannot get the benefit of the increased pay unless they resign and are reappointed. A provision in the bill gives to each policeman hereafter retired one-half of his regular salary as a pension. But policemen heretofore placed on the pension-list receive only one-third their former salaries; and there is no way that this allowance can be increased under the act. One-quarter of the excise fund, about \$137,000 annually, is to be appropriated for the police pension fund. In starting out to notes, and \$343,539,858 bank notes. It is not maintain a civil pension-list the city is proceeding on a liberal scale. There is no reason why police men should receive more favors than the firemen, school teachers and other municipal servants.

It appears that the spread of trichinosis is seldom if ever caused by the consumption of cooked meat, all the worst, and we think every one of the fatal cases, having followed the eating of raw pork. The Germans are most addicted to this habit, and they have suffered so much from it that they ought to be prepared to abandon a practice which is alike barbarous and unwholesome. Death by triching is terrible, painful and revolting, and since it is nearly certain that it can be avoided by the simple precaution of cooking all meat thoroughly, and especially pork and ham, it ought not to be difficult to persuade the eaters of raw meat to The collapse in grain continues, and, though | change their ways in this respect.

NOTES ON INDUSTRY AND TRADE.

WHISKEY GOING ON A JOURNEY .- According to a published statement—which we do not advise anybody to believe implicitly-arrangements "have already been made to export about 70,000,000 gallons of whiskey to German ports and to England." It is strange that the reports of ocean freights cast no light upon this rather large transaction. One cannot quite move 2,000,000 barrels of whiskey in his vest pocket, so to speak. It is not at all improbable, though, that a considerable quantity will be exported if adequate storage can be obtained in European ports at low rate, as it doubtless can. The freights, it is said, and the storage charges will amount to less than one-tenth of the tax due to the Government, which the holders evade for a time by sending their whiskey abroad. If any banks are largely interested, however, as it has been said there are, they might well reflect that Congress may not always be disposed to leave the laws in such shape as to offer a large premium to those who will evade the payment of taxes to the Government.

THE HUDSON BAY ROUTE,-The Canadian Parliament has at last appropriated \$30,000 for the expenses of an expedition to investigate the route by way of Hudson Bay to Liverpool. The plan is to send a steamer to spend at least one winter in the bay, and to note accurately to what extent its navigation can be relied upon for commercial purposes. It is stated that wealthy firms are ready to put a line of steamers on the route, if desired facilities can be afforded, and the producers of Manitoba and of adjacent portions of our own country are indulging a hope that the new route may secure them much cheaper rates to Liverpool. The uncertainty and risk of such voyages will be found an important element in the cost of transportation, however, and no survey or official investigation can bein the matter much in that respect. It is a little curious that a wealthy firm in the United States offered to send out the steamer and make the exploration at its own expense, provided the Canadian Government would give to the firm "certain exclusive mining privileges in regard to the mineral districts of Hudson Bay." The Government declined the offer, but it would be interesting to know what it was about,

PITTSBURG AND WAGES .- There seems to be something in the smoky atmosphere about Pitts burg which predisposes to unreasoning contests about wages. The miners of the fourth pool have hardly reached a settlement vet, and now comes a controversy in the third pool, beside the threatened difficulty with miners upon whom the new coke combination has to depend. In addition, it appears that the workers in steel begin to thir they ought to demand higher wages-perhaps be cause the steel works are at present in greater difficulty than at any other time in the history of the country. When steel rails are quoted at \$33 50 in Philadelphia, it is hardly a promising time to propose a material increase in the cost of manufact-DESTRUCTION IN THE TURPENTINE REGION .- The

devastating fire which has been sweeping through the forests of several broad counties in North and South Carolina for some days may have important commercial consequences. From accounts given, it may be inferred that a not inconsiderable part of the turpentine-yielding forests have been swept by flame. These virgin forests, so long the basis of an important industry, yield a large part of the world's supply of rosin and turpentine. The value of the products yearly is about \$4,000,000, and the value of rosin and turpentine exported last year was over \$3,000,000, of which nearly half went direct from Wilmington and Charleston, and another large part was first moved to this city. It is impossible as yet to learn how far the sources of future supply have been cut off by

vention, and for the selection of two delegates and | the great fire. But the destruction of many turpentine distilleries will prove a serious loss in issolf.

> WHEAT,-There has now been a fall of over 20 cents in the price of wheat this year, both here and at Chicago, and most of it this month. The lowest price made here on Saturday for No. 2 red was about 9612, but the quotation was almost nominal, for buyers were few. Last year the lowest was about \$1 1012, in 1882 about \$1 0412, in 1881 about \$1 1412, in 1880 about \$1 0212, in 1879 about \$1 08, and in October, 1878, there were sales at 973. At Chicago, nothing lower than 77 for No. 2 spring has been reached since 1878; a sale at 7712 was reported by telegraph on Saturday. In October last, when it had become known that the erop was large, and the price had declined to about \$1 1012, some journals took up the cause of the speculators and reasoned persistently that a short crop in Europe was going to enable us to sell more wheat than we had sold in the previous year. The New-York Times, in an editorial of October 7th, was particularly confident about the "shortage of 15 per cent in Europe," and similar notions gave to speculators at the West a lever for working upon the minds of farmers and lifting prices. So we went on, with \$1 1138, the lowest price here in November, and \$1 131s in December. In January the price dropped to \$1 02, but another dead lift of speculative effort caused recovery to \$1 09 Febroary 11, and the price opened this month at \$1 081s. Now the question is whether Europe wants our surplus wheat, even at 96 or 97 cents, in sufficient quantity to make that the bottom price for the season. It is becoming pretty clear that, if this country wants to raise and sell much wheat, it will have to sell wheat cheap.

PERSONAL.

Bishop Tuttle, of Utah, has just returned to Sale Lake City after an absence of seven months.

The late Rev. Henry Morgan, of Boston, left all his real estate to the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches of that city.

Prince Bismarck is no admirer of eloquence. "It is with these eloquent gentlemen," he says, "as with ladies who have small feet. They wear boots which are much too tight and always try to show their feet. So if anybody has the misfortune to be eloquent, his speeches are too long and too fre-quent."

Humbert of Italy is deeply interested in military affairs. "I endeavor," he says, " to read every military book published, and I try to see for myself whatever is practical in new equipments. I hope I know my army, from the rank and file to the quartermasters and commissariat; and I hope I know it practically."

The gossips have found out what it was that broke down Lord Randolph Churchill's health and made him leave Parliament some weeks before the close of last session. One night he and some fellow statesmen were standing on the Thames embankment, at a friend's garden gate, when Big Ben struck midnight. Some one remarked upon the deliberateness of the ringing, and wondered whether a man could run from there to the Tower steps before the last note was struck. The young Tory leader thought he could; a wager was made, the following night was appointed for the enter-prise, and Lord Randolph won; but he so over-exerted himself that the others had to carry him to bed, and next day his physician ordered him off to Gastein.

The Rev. S. M. Hammill, the veteran principal of the well-known boys' school at Lawrenceville, N. J., relates that the late Rev. William Scribner, elder brother of Charles Scribner, the publisher, was converted while a student at Lawrenceville. 'He came to me," says Mr. Hammill, "on the evening of July 5, 1837, and said: 'I have found the Saviour, and I wish you would tell my companious." I said to him: 'William, you had better tell them I said to him: 'William, you had better tell them yourself. It will do them and you both good.' He stood up and said: 'My dear schoolmates, you have perhaps not understood why I have not been out upon the playground as much as usual for some days past. I have been seeking the saivation of my soul, and trust I have found my Saviour, and wish to tell you how much joy I have.' After prayers William came to me and said: 'I wish you would speak to my brother Charles, and pray for him.' I promised to do so. Like Andrew the Apostle, he was desirous that his brother should see Jesus. In a few days Charles, his younger brother, was indulging a good hope of an interest in Christ."

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

FINANCIAL LEGISLATION IN CONGRESS. A. S. Hatch, president of the Stock Exchange.—The Tarta bill is a white elephant in Congress. It blocks all the doors of the committee rooms, and leaves no space for the passage of necessary and important legislation. The two ditorials in Wednesday's TRIBUNE go straight to the mark. The gradual surrender of the National lation is surely disintegrating the whole banking system What ought to be done? The McPherson bill should be taken up and passed, and the tax upon circulation repealed at the same time. These simple measures, to which I hear no objections offered, would avert the threatened evil. . . . The Dingley bill, which provides that a sum amounting to \$40,000,000 now in the Treasury as a special deposit of the banks should be devoted to the purchase of bonds, has my hearty indorsement. If 4s were bought with it at 125, their interest in six years would extinguish the premium, and the bonds having still over seventeen years to run, the fund would be con siderably enhanced in value. Besides, it would release and put in circulation a large amount of capital which is now locked up and carns no interest.

· HATCHING OUT MILLIONS OF FISH Frederick Mather, superintendent of the State Fish

Hatchery .- We have just batched out some German trout. We received the eggs for the first time last year. About six weeks ago we received another invoice of large river and small brook trout eggs from Eugland; they are just hatching out. There are at the hatchery 500,000 almon for the Hudson River, 30,000 land-locked salmon for the Adirondacks and Long Island, 1,000,000 white fish for Long Island waters, and 30,000 rainbow trout and 50,000 native brook trout which will be distributed mainly throughout Long Island. We have been making some experiments with salt-water fish, and have been successful with the tom-cods, which have hatched out in large numbers, and we are just beginning to experiment with the codfish. Yes, I think we will succeed

VARIOUS OPINIONS OF ARTHUR'S CHANCES. Roscell P. Flower, Democrat, banker.—President Arthur, I think, will have at least 150 votes from the South at Chicago. The Republican party there consists of the Custom House officers and, the Postmasters. They have not been disturbed, and will argue that they won't be by Arthur if he is re-elected. Well, he is a dull scholar if, with his patronage, he does not get at least 100 more del-

William A. Poucher, Democrat, of Oswego.-You know that Oswego County has always been regarded as one of the strongest Stalwart countles in the State. President Arthur has many friends there, but I think Oswego will send one-half its delegation to Chicago with inst for some other candidate. The Half-Breeds have lately carried the town elections.

Jacob Hess, Republican, Commissioner of Charities and Correction .- It is idle to talk about Arthur not getting the omination. I hear nobody else talked of in the city.

VALUABLE RECORDS OF DISASTERS. Admiral Preble, United States Navy.—The record of dis-sters which The Tribune publishes each year is very teresting and valuable. I always save them. Some of hem I have published in the appendix of my book on the

History of Navigation. EXTENT OF THE TELEPHONE BUSINESS.

C. Christmas, broker.-The telephone service has un lergone many changes in New-York. I can remember when on a call from a broker's office to the Stock Exchange, at four or five blocks distant, an answer was reeived in three-fourths to one and a half mlautes. Now it is fifteen minutes at least, and sometimes half an hour. With some large establishments the telephone business must be enormous. I had occasion to call for Park & Til-ford the other day. Their line of trade brings them into elephone communication with a large number of private residences. It was 10 e'clock a.m. when I asked for them and was informed that they were engaged and a ong list ahead of me. I expected to be rung up in the ourse of an bour or two, but do you know, I didn't get

OPINION IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Governor Hale, of New-Humpshire.—There was a meeting of the State Central Committee and other Republicans on Wednesday of last week to call the New-Hampshire con vention. None of the old war-horses were present. The flice-holders were for Arthur, but in the canvass of en hundred persons made by the local press I was surprised to find the lead for Edmunds. It is certain that Edmunds is not the choice of New-Hampshire. We were for Blaine four years ago. I think to-day that Blaine and Lincoln would sweep the country like wilddre. It is impossible to say yet what New-Hampshire will de-